

# Our Magazine of Fashion

ALL THE LATEST FASHIONS

## Interesting for Women

USEFUL HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

### WAISTS

Long Sleeves Are Now the Style.

There is evidently not the smallest intention of shelving the lingerie blouse, so comfortable and useful has it proved itself that women would probably arise en masse to defend it if necessary, and already a list of new models in all grades of fineness and of price are in the market.

The one infallible sign of the new vintage is the sleeve, and those women who have handsome blouses left over from last summer must rack their brains for ingenious methods of making short sleeves over into long ones if they want the old blouses to masquerade as new. Fortunately there are innumerable ways of attaining this end.

Valenciennes, cluny and Irish laces are all used for blouse trimming, as usual, and considerable English open-work embroidery enters into the designs. Bands of this embroidery in various widths may, by the way, be obtained at the trimming counters, the embroidery being done on strips of fine batiste so that it may be introduced into the design of a blouse with quite the effect of embroidery done to order on the blouse material.

Much fine tucking enters into most of the designs and there are some excellent models tucked all over. The cotton crepe which has been so popular a blouse material this winter reappears in new models and in both white and color, but it is no longer exclusive, and, despite the much-advertised fact that it does not require ironing, it is not likely to rival the fine lingerie blouses during the summer.

One of the newest shirt waist models for every-day wear is developed from a fine, thin flannel, in stripes or a small conventional design on a white, cream or colored background, with a narrow border.

The waist is tucked on the shoulders to form a yoke, the border being employed as a decoration down the front closing and for the band cuffs confining the bishop sleeves.

The medium-sized waist calls for three and one-half yards, the larger ones demand four yards — often a quarter more. The sleeve arrangement is responsible for this.

The sheer handkerchief linen shirt waist has a provoking way of going into holes just below the collar band long before the rest of the garment begins to show signs of wear.

Of course, even the most painstaking darning will destroy the daintiness of such a shirt waist when the mending must be in such a conspicuous place.

One clever woman has hit upon the notion of setting into such shirt waists the fine linen handkerchiefs which come with small bordered embroideries just above the narrow hem. The handkerchief, with the hem carefully cut away, may be set into the blouse with the points coming at back and front and one the shoulder seams.

Striped silk waists are finished with lace yokes and collars, and a silk plastron fancifully cut and outlined with plain silk. The bishop sleeves with cuffs are found upon such waists.

The net blouses which have played so important a role for months past are still in vogue, but in a simpler form, as not so much lace and more tucking will be employed in their makeup. For this reason a good quality of net should be selected if the garment is to prove really serviceable. Some of these new blouses have quite wide box plaits at back and front, the edges of each plait finished with a row of narrow valenciennes or cluny lace, while others have a succession of wide tucks at either side of a plastron of Irish lace. Again no lace whatever is employed, but upon the tucks Irish crochet buttons and drops are set, or there are narrow straps of biased white satin or taffetas.

The blouse of the season is so devoid of blousiness that it would not be amiss to call it a straight jacket. A simple plait at the point of the shoulder, a stretch of material drawn across the bust, with the tiniest tucks at the waist line that add practically no fullness whatever, is what the blouse shirt waist is today. The back is a counterpart of the front so far as plainness goes. The sleeves are long and plain, the collars high. They are made of embroidered batiste, allover, tucked net and allover lace, in coarse and fine weaves.

The newest blouses and separate waists show the closing either down the front or at the side, for which very many women will be thankful. Only one-piece dresses are fastened down the back. This is so whether the model is princess, empire, semi-princess, etc. Long sleeves prevail, the plainer models bearing the bishop style, taken into band cuffs, while a few of the dressier waists are made at the armhole—that is, the arm hole is made, but no extra fullness is in the sleeves. They are then made to fit the arm with buttons and loops placed on the inner seam of the sleeve.

**Filet Net and Tulle.**  
Although filet net and tulle are prime favorites for the transparent yokes and sleeves worn on nearly every frock, there is a growing tendency to substitute gold and silver lace. This is a pretty fashion in itself, but often it is not becoming. It should be soft with folds of tulle against the neck. Fillet net or lace is used as a foundation and the threads of silver and gold are worked out scantily in some kind of small design.

### Tailored Waists to be Worn by Miladi this Spring



POINTED CUFF EFFECT.

LARGE COLLAR AND JACKET

### FOULARDS A FAVORITE

All indications point toward foulard silks as one of the favorite fabrics of spring. The new weave of it has the soft glistening surface of all the popular materials, and its beauty is enhanced by it.

It is out in the new colors of Chinese blue, malachite green and bishop's violet. There are also different tones in that wonderful new old gold color that is widely taken up by the designers. The exclusive designers are making up very good looking frocks of it already for indoor gowns. These are built on conservative lines.

One of the best models has a circular skirt with seam at front and at side, and an invisible hem. The waist line is almost normal in front, and about two inches high at the back. This is outlined with black satin, which finishes in a rosette and long ends at side of back.

Down the front of the skirt is a band of the black satin, and this fabric is repeated in bretelles over the shoulder, mixed in with loose Grecian folds of the material.

The armhole goes over the sleeve in battements, each finished with a blue crochet button.

The sleeves have a little fullness at the top, but are buttoned over extra tight from the elbow down, and are finished with a stitched band of the black running half way up.

There is a yoke of finely tucked white chiffon overlaid with a square neck of Honiton lace.

At the base of the neck is a cravat of black in front. The foulard itself in Chinese blue.

Another good model in a dressy foulard frock is of dull old pink with a tiny white spot in it. The skirt is circular with an inverted box plait down the front and back. The waist line is high and does not hug the figure.

It is made of close bands of pink silk soutache. At intervals there are scrolls made of the braid and an extra large one in the center, front and back.

The short-waisted bodice is cut on loose lines in big fashion with large armholes simulated, not real, made of bands of braid.

The sleeves are long and almost tight, and trimmed with lines of soutache and scrolls. At the wrist is a fold of deep pink velvet.

The shawl square yoke and high stock are made of silver net, with a band of pink velvet at top.

In these foulards frocks, as in all the incoming gowns, there is no lining except in the waist. This is cut out to allow a transparent yoke and ends at the waist. The lower part of it is held in to the figure by a four-inch band of silk belting which hooks securely at the back.

**Table Cover.**  
For a pretty table cover cut the figures from flowered cretonne and buttonhole them on a square of linen to form a border. This is particularly pretty with a room where the furnishings are of cretonne.

### HINTS FOR BEAUTIFUL HOMES

Lighter colors give a room a larger appearance, and singular as it may seem, less artificial illumination is needed in a room with light colors. This is the reason why we whitewash the cellar, the white reflects what little light penetrates into the cellar.

The absorption of light by the use of heavy colorings in a room is so great that, while one burner of a chandelier might suffice in a room treated in white, three or four burners are insufficient in a room treated in deep reds and greens.

Linon pin cushions will be greater favorites this year than they were last, for they are made in such practical but artistic designs that they will be equally serviceable on an elaborately appointed dressing table or on a plain bureau. Another advantage these cushions have over the ordinary silk, satin, etc., varieties is that they may be washed when soiled and after tubbing will look just as fresh as when new.

The top of the cushion is round, with dainty feather stitching on the edge as a finish. This upper portion is held in place around the filling and attached to the bottom by a ribbon draw string tied in a double bow knot. Directly in the center of the top an ordinary wreath could be worked in an floral device that would be in harmony with other decorations in the bedrooms. Wild roses, forget-me-nots, poppies, pansies, sweet peas are blossoms that look attractive on white linen, and if done in silk of their natural colors are decidedly effective.

There is always a particular window in the living room that is the center of attraction, and it usually commands a view of the street.

In addition to the shade and lace curtains sash curtains are always useful as well as attractive.

If plain white is desired there is nothing prettier or so dainty as dotted net. Or if a bright effect is desired, select an Indian silk stripe with plenty of yellow and red in it.

A fern pan filled with maidenhair fern, or even a common woodfern, will make a beautiful window ornament, and may also be used for centerpiece on the dining room table.

If there is a window seat it should harmonize with the sash curtains. It may be a seat without frounces or may be a box used as a handy receptacle for putting away gowns.

The cushion and frounces may be made of tapestry, the former being stuffed with seamount and buttoned.

If a cheaper material is desired denim may be utilized and it should be filed with excelsior.

As to the pillows that make the window attractive one can not have too many of them.

### ODDS AND ENDS

#### Worth Knowing.

Tarnished silverware is brightened if placed in buttermilk for two hours and washed in hot water.

Men's worn linen collars, cut into narrow strips, furnish excellent substitutes for the wax tapers used in gas lighters.

The pulverized washing powder last much longer if used from a talcum powder shaker.

A baking-powder can with holes punched through the lid may be utilized for the purpose.

Buy a strip of asbestos cloth and use small squares to interline your ironholders. Keep a good-sized piece fastened to your ironing board to save the sheet, and lay a square under the table pad where the metal platter rests.

It is a mistake to lay scrubbing brushes with the bristles side upward. They should always be put with the bristles down, otherwise the water will soak into the wooden parts and the bristles very soon become loose.

If an enamelled kettle has been left on the stove until it has boiled dry it is a mistake to fill it up with water, as this will cause the enamel to chip off. The kettle will not occur if boiling water is poured into the kettle instead.

When cleaning poultry it sometimes happens that the gall gets broken by accident. The unpleasant taste thus given to the meat may be removed by soaking it for half an hour in cold water, to which a tablespoonful of baking soda has been added.

#### To Keep Ribbons in Order.

A convenient way to keep belts, ribbons and collars in order is to use a curtain stick or old cane. Wind around it some colored cambric or ribbon. Place two large hooks in wall so that they extend slightly. Place your sticks on hooks and you have a neat rack. This saves much time and keeps your bureau drawers tidy.

#### Firm Paste.

Take two ounces of pulverized gum arabic and one-half ounce of fine starch, and mix with one-half ounce of granulated sugar. Dissolve the gum arabic in as much water as

You would use for the starch indicated. Mix the starch and sugar with the maulage; then cook the mixture in a double boiler until the starch becomes clear. It should be as thick as hot glue. It can be kept indefinitely by the addition of a teaspoonful of camphor or a few drops of oil of cloves.

#### Make Individual Towels.

In the bath room of a certain well regulated household, where there are several small children, there is a row of little white towel hooks and above each one is printed with white enamel the names of the owner from "Papa" down to "Baby," and last, but not least, "Our Guest."

#### Remove Onion Odor.

To remove the odor of onion from fish bottles and saucapans in which they have been cooked, put in wood shavings or saw dust, or lay with water and let it stand on the stove until it boils; then wash in hot suds and rinse well.

#### To Remove Wall Paper.

When taking off old wall paper if a small quantity of dissolved glue is added to the water which you are wetting your paper it will not dry as when wet with water, but soaks the paper, which easily is removed from wall or ceiling.

#### Medicinal Baths.

Did you ever hear that in the spring of the year, when chills and colds are more easily taken than at any other time, primrose and cowslip in a bath are most excellent remedies? One to three handfuls of these flowers suffice.

#### Twine Holder for Kitchen.

Make a hexagonal string holder according to following directions and hang it above the kitchen table to the wall. Saw the corners of six pieces of two-inch covered cardboard together. Bore hole in center of one of the pieces. Leave this one to the last and saw all corners complete. Hang the holder up by a ribbon and the twine is ready for use when needed.

### Whiten Hands.

A simple mixture of equal parts of lemon juice, honey and castile soap is an excellent lotion for whitening the hands if they are unblemished. Rub on at night, rubbing well into the skin.

### Particle in Eye.

Should anything get into the eyes one drop of sweet oil should be dropped in the corner of it, but if it be mortar or lime batho with a weak solution of water and vinegar.

### Mouth Wash.

A pleasant and refreshing mouth wash may be formed by mixing in a pint of distilled or otherwise pure water two teaspoonfuls of prepared borax and a teaspoonful of camphor. Keep it tightly corked and shake well before using to rinse the mouth.

### Perfume Bathing Water.

To soften and perfume the bathing water mix together four ounces of alcohol, one-half ounce of ammonia and one dram of oil of lavender. A few drops of this mixture will be sufficient for a bowl full of water.

### Salt Baths.

The pale, anaemic woman will find the salt bath, prepared as follows, somewhat helpful on dragging summer days. Dissolve 40 grams of gelatin in a quart of boiling water; add 100 grams of subcarbonate of soda and 50 grams of sulphate of potassium. Mix thoroughly and pour into a hot bath.

### Shampoo Mixture.

Use about one-fourth cup of good soap, shaved fine and boiled in one pint of water till dissolved. While hot add and stir well one whole egg, well beaten. Rub into scalp and rinse well. It forms a fine lather and is cleansing without much labor.

### Red Nose.

Imperfect circulation or defective digestion not infrequently is the cause of a red nose. Take care to get the system in good condition and the nose may be bathed several times a day with a mixture of 75 grains of tannic acid and 2½ ounces of camphor water. The lotion must remain on.

### Care of Eyes.

When the surface of the eye has been injured or is ulcerated, as may be known by its discharging pus, one should avoid all lotions containing either lead or alum. Lead is objectionable because it has a tendency to make the eye surface opaque, and alum means partial or total blindness. Alum should not be used because it has a destructive action on the tissues just beneath the outermost coat of the eye. When the surface of the eye is sore these objections do not apply.

### White Neck.

In order to preserve the whiteness of the neck demanded by the present low-cut gowns, most women will find it necessary to use some good cold cream or emollient. One that is found very helpful in whitening the neck is made from the raw white of an egg beaten to a froth, into which an equal quan-

ty of sweet oil has been added. After the oil is beaten again and applied to the neck with a soft cloth. After this it will be found that the neck is washed with soap and water.

### Red Face.

If your face is too red be careful of your diet. Take no hot drinks, but plenty of cooling ones. Don't wash the face in cold water, but when you feel flushed, take warm water is better. Hot foot baths are also said to be very good in cases of this kind.

### Your Hair.

Too much water is certainly injurious to the hair. Many physicians who have given long years of study to the care of the skin declare that once in three or four weeks is often enough. The shampoo, of course the degree of exposure of the scalp to dust and dirt is to be considered. Massage of the scalp is undoubtedly of great value. But do not rest your head on the scalp. With firm pressure move the scalp over the tissues underneath. Then grasp handfuls of hair and move the scalp again. The object is to stimulate the circulation.

### CLEAN SILVER

Cleaning the entire stock of family silver has lost its terror since it has been discovered that it may be accomplished in a comparatively short time by the use of soda. Place over the fire a clean tin dishpan half full of water; when it has reached the boiling point throw in a handful of ordinary washing soda; put in all of the silver, boil ten minutes to loosen the tarnish, remove it and wash in hot, soapy water. Some of it may require a hasty scrub with moistened silver polish, and all of it will need the dry polish rubbed on with a flannel cloth.

While this method may be safely employed for silver, it is a dubious process for plated and oxidized ware, since the very purpose of it is the loosening of the surface coating, be it dirt or plate. Sterling silver is not injured by it.

To give silver the antique or satiny surface which is again in vogue, rub it with old-fashioned bar sand. Ground corundum is not bar sand, although it often passes as such, and is to be avoided, having a sharpness that may be detected under a microscope, and which is much too rough for silver.